The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,524.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy, ... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 0 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Heasman, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st June.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

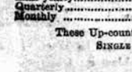
The Steamers leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 22nd May, and on FRIDAY, the 26th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 348 H.P., Commander C. M. H Day, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Musulipatam	24
„ Naranda	12	„ Cocanada	25
„ Alleppey	14	„ Vizhagapatam	26
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Bimlipatam	26
„ Colombo	17	„ Gondapore	27
„ Negapatam	20	„ False Point	28
„ Pondicherry	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

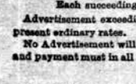
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pentiabang, Anjeher, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bunsorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	7	Leaves BUSREH	26
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Gwader	13	„ Fao	28
„ Jask	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Bunder Abbas	16	„ Bahrein	29
„ Linga	18	„ Linga	July 2
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Fao	22	„ Muscat	6
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrives BUSREH	24	Arrives BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee on every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.

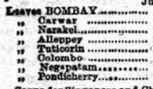
The S.S. VINGORLA, 557 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1876, at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th June 1876, at 4 p. m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board;

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 5, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sisthorpe, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { First Class, Rs. 450. Second Class „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., or GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 23rd May 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. BELLONA, arrived from LIVERPOOL are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Bellona.

Bombay, 31st May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
GWALIOR	J. C. Babot	3725	450	2nd	Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1885	250	9th	Suez, &c.,
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3843	600	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1906	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed, and labelled previous to shipment.

As small Steamers will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PEHLAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 9th June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 30th May 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRAIL TAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
	Tons H.P.		
EUROPA	2277 424	22d April.	29th April. 8th June.
INDIA	2289 500	20th May.	27th May. 19th July.
MACEDONIA	2273 488	17th June.	24th June. 16th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. EUROPA will SAIL POSITIVELY on the 8th June for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th May 1876.

SHIP TO CALCUTTA.

THE new fine American A 1 Ship FANNIE TUCKER, 1,526 Tons, Captain Roberts, will soon sail for Calcutta.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS.

PALEKAR & Co. beg most respectfully to announce to their constituents and to the general Public that they have just received from England their first supply of English Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Seeds and 10 most distinct varieties of Dahlia Bulbs and Abemenes Roots. They also beg to intimate that they have in stock a large collection of Indigenous Flower and Vegetable Seeds suited for England. New Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

Terms—Cash.

PALEKAR & Co.

Kalba'evi Road, Bombay.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for masticationand articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thomson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* P.M.

ON MODERATE CHARGES.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and CHRONOMETERS
REPAIRED AND CLEANED,
AT THE UNDERMENTIONED ESTABLISHMENT.
BEST WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,
WATCHMAKER.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. S.—Repairs of every description of Jewellery executed with careful and prompt attention.

SALE OF ARAB HORSES.

TO close an account, Mr. ALLI ABDOOLA will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Byculla Stable, on SATURDAY, the 3rd June instant, at 5 P.M.

Three young Arab Horses.

Also,

Five Australian and Arab Horses will be offered for sale at the same time.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE STREET LANTERNS suitable for Municipalities, Gardens and Public Buildings.

American Common and Folding Ladders, light, strong and portable.

Printing and Foolscape Papers.

Kerosine Oil, Tobacco, Turpentine, Lumber, Drills and Clocks.

Allan's Lung Balsam, a medicine very effective against all Chests and Pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SHACKLETON & COMPANY

(Late J. C. SHACKLETON).
45, BOTOLPH LANE, LONDON,

UNDERTAKE ALL KINDS OF SHIPPING AGENCY ON MODERATE TERMS.

Goods cleared and forwarded to all parts of the World.
Freights engaged. Insurances effected, &c., &c., &c.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. A. CLARKE HOUSTON. (Edin. Univ.), formerly Classical and English Master in the Academical Institution, Colombo.

HEAD MISTRESS—Mrs. HOUSTON.

The School in Love Lane, Byculla, will re-open after vacation on the 12th of June. Boarders (Boys only) will be received by Mr. and Mrs. Houston, from whom prospectuses may be obtained.

C. H. LEIGH-LYE,
Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SPLENDID PROGRAMME

which was enacted on Saturday last in honour of Her Majesty's birth-day will, by universal desire, be repeated

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 3RD JUNE,
ON THE BOARDS OF
THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
BY THE MEMBERS OF
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Doors open at 7-30; Performance commencing at 9 P. M.
A good band will be attendance.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

SATURDAY, 3RD JUNE.
THE STAR COMPANY.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.

ORIGINAL PARSEE CHARACTER DUET,
BY
MISS MINNIE WILLIAMS
AND
MISS MARIAN FORD,
Written especially for them by a Parsee Gentleman.
TREBLE SAILORS' HORNPIPE IN CHARACTER,
BY
THE SISTERS FORD.
IRISH CHARACTER SINGING,
BY
Mr. MICHAEL COMERFORD.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce by J. T. WILLIAMS,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the Performance.

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at No. 8, Hornby Row.

W. MAULE,
Senior Chaplain.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH—No. 12, Rampart Row.
(Opposite the Esplanade Hotel.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN BOMBAY.

C. B. Lynch, Esq., of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
R. D. Cairns, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation.
J. A. Boyce, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
Charles E. Benn, Esq., of Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co.

Medical Officer—P. G. Joynt, Esq., M.D.
Solicitors—Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE STANDARD is one of the oldest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. The Invested Funds exceed Five Millions Sterling; the Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per Annum; and New Assurances to the amount of upwards of £1,000,000 stg have been placed on the Company's books annually since 1865,—a result maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many years—some of them years of doubt and anxiety in the Assurance World.

COPIES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT, Forms of Proposal, and all information, may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Rampart Row.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary to the Board.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOW SELLING AT
TREACHER & CO.'S SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Subject to 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	15-8	16-0	17-0	18-0	each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each Rs. 4.

The above are the *very best London Manufacture*, specially made for the Indian Market.

TREACHER AND COMPANY,
LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A EUROPEAN FEMALE is OPEN for an Engagement as LADY'S MAID and NURSE for Children, for free passage to Europe. Apply "A.," *Bombay Gazette*.

BOARD and LODGING at Breach Candy, adjacent to the Swimming Baths, at Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Post Office.

CLARET.—ST. ESTEPHE MEDOC, quarts at Rs. 10 per doz., a sound Light Wine. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a small consignment of New and Superior TASMANIAN JAMS. Apply to JOHN DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. Packet at Rupee 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply to D. P. BATLIA & Co., 25, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 5th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "BETA."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. J. T. PEARSON has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Western India Chemical Works Company (Limited) from 1st June next.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

NOTICE.

TO LET, Two Large GODOWNS, Nos. 3 and 5, situate in Fort, Armenian Lane. Apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Fort Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 29th May 1876.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL ROOMS,
19, MEADOW STREET,
(Adjoining the Oriental Bank.)
LUNCHEON FOR THE MILLION
AT ONE SHILLING.
SEE BILL OF FARE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 10 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars Apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. B. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LATE GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

R. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

TRY R. P. & Co.

The only Establishment in Bombay where all orders are received and attended to and made on the premises, and the goods warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship

Large supply of goods always in stock.

Price List to be had free on application.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts Cash, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-0.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-0.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-0.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 20,
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
Afine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 25-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 30-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-0.

These Brands have been known throughout Western India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN.)

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry	18 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	39 0	21 0
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...
Do do à pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...
FREMINET fils Fleur de Bouzy	38 0	21 0
GEISLER'S (India special)	47 0	25 0
LUIZ MUMM'S First quality (white label)	47 0	25 0
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 0	14 0
Do do Magnums	50 0	...

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11	0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15	0	8 8
CHATEAU LEOVILLE „	18	0	10 0
PAUILLAC „	16	0	9 0
ST. ESTEPHE „	15	0	8 8
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19	0	10 8
SAUTERNE „	17	0	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22	0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENOE „	22	0	12 0
CHATEAU LABROGE (Margaux)	26	0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26	0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16	0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18	0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	20	0	10 8
CHAMBESTIN „	21	0	11 0

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28	0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33	0	18 8
Do do Zeltinger	36	0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39	0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30	0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24	0	...
SCHARZBERG	30	0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	...
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	...
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	...
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	...
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	...
SCHARLACHSBERG	32 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	...

SPARKLING HOCK.

SPARKLING HOCKHEIMER	28 0	16 0
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
„ RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	...

MARSALA.

VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	...

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	...
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	...
Do do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do do *** Stars	27 0	...
HENNESSY'S * one Star	26 0	...
Do. ** two Stars	30 0	...
Do. *** three Stars	32 0	...
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	...
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	...
Do ** two Stars	27 0	...
Do *** three „	30 0	...
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	...
Do ** Stars	25 0	...
Do *** Stars	27 0	...
Do V.O.S. recommended	35 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1	35 0	...
Do No. 2	21 0	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 0	9 0
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	25 8	15 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	21 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	...
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8
CURAGAO, WYNAND & FOCKINK, finest	40 0	25 0
MARACHINO DE ZARA do do do	40 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	...
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Piagniol's)	12 0	...
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100	7 0	...

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co	6 0	4 0
VIENNA BEER ("FANTA") finest	7 8	...
GUINNESS' X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in store bottles	0	...
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c.	0	4 0

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	a.	p.
HAMS from 8 to 20 lbs. per lb.	0	13	9
Do. in cut „	0	14	0
BACON flitches, from 15 to 25 lbs. „	0	12	6
Do. in cut „	0	13	0
Do. in tin, from 3 to 4½ lbs. „	0	15	0
CHEESE—DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, from 26 to 30 lbs. „	0	12	6
Do. do. do. in cut „	0	13	0
Do. CHEDDAR from 10 to 12 lbs. „	0	14	0
Do. do. in cut „	0	14	6
Do. STILTON, in 5 lbs. jars „	5	0	0
Do. PARMESAN, in ½ lb. bottles „	0	8	0
OX TOUNGES smoked, in tins each	4	6	0
Do. in canvas „	4	0	0
Do. in jelly „	5	6	0
Do. collared „	4	8	0
OXFORD BRAW, in tins „	2	0	0
SWISS MILK per doz.	6

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 2ND JUNE 1876.

As things are at present, the political telegrams are all important in commercial matters, and yesterday's advices cannot be regarded as by any means reassuring. There is an evident anxiety on the part of the Great Powers to maintain a peaceful front to the outside world, but nothing can conceal the critical nature of the position, and at any moment we might hear of a rapid change having come over the aspect of affairs.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday showed less strength than on Wednesday. The sales were the same—10,000 bales—and on the spot quotations showed an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands and ½d. per lb. in G. F. Hinguṇghaut, but from private advices we learn that there was less doing to arrive and at the close a decidedly easier feeling. How much of this, however, is attributable to the influence of political matters and how much to the ordinary market influences such as the figures of supply and the state of trade in Manchester, it is impossible to say.

From New York yesterdays' telegrams show, as we surmised, that Reuter's quotations of the previous day were incorrect. Mid. Uplands on the spot we now find quoted at 12 cents and July shipment at 12⅛ cents per lb. The day's receipts at the U.S. ports were 2,000 bales against the same quantity on the corresponding date last year and 3,000 bales in 1874.

Piece Goods in Manchester were still reported dull and should to-day's market have shown continued depression the effect on Cotton must be restrictive, to say the least.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without change. Metals are unaltered in price during the week.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is quoted the same as on Saturday last, but Reuter calls the figures nominal in every instance. French Rentes were at 105, an improvement of ⅜ per cent. since Wednesday.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows no material change in position. Bullion, as was to be expected from the large payments of Gold into the Bank advised during the week is increased by £562,500, but Discounts are larger by £187,500 against a decrease in the Reserve of £125,000, reducing the proportion of the Reserve to liabilities from 51½ to 51¼ per cent.

Yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton brings £86,000 in Silver for Bombay and £71,000 for Calcutta. We do not hear of any change in the price, and it is evident therefore that even the steady buying of the past few weeks has been insufficient to create a firmer tone.

Sterling Exchange to-day has shown continued firmness at yesterday's top rates. The Banks are most willing sellers, and it is evident, therefore, looking to the price at which Silver can be laid down, that the present reaction is the result of a renewed scarcity of funds amongst the Banks. This cannot however be of long duration, and unless Silver takes an unexpected turn upwards, the present recovery will probably be only short lived. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 3-16d. per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8 5-32d. ,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. ,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d. ,,

On Calcutta there is no change to notice, demand drafts being still at par and 60 days' sight 98⅛.

Government Paper continues neglected at nominally previous prices. Fours, Rs. 101; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 to ¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 106.

Shares are dull and in most instances lower in value. Bank of Bombays have receded ½ per cent. closing at 44½ per cent. premium. Colaba Land shares are Re. 10 lower, Port Cannings Rs. 15 higher. In Press shares the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in New Berars, Spinning and Weaving scrip is not so active as it was. Morarjees are Rs. 30 lower, Soonderdass Rs. 5. Bombay United have improved Rs. 10, Dhurrumsys Rs. 20, Great Easterns Rs. 5, Orientals Rs. 5, and Sassoons Rs. 25 per share.

The Cotton Market at Coloba has been very dull. The less active advices from Home have rendered buyers indisposed to operate except at lower rates, while dealers on the other hand continue to store their Cotton in preference to accepting a reduction. The *Receipts* yesterday were returned at 16,772 bales, making a total for the week of 75,696 bales, as against 68,343 bales last year and 49,445 bales for the corresponding week in 1874. From 1st September the Receipts now total 974,356 as against 1,252,552 last season and 1,246,367 bales for the season of 1874-75. Returns received from Dhollera to-day give the exports from that port for the season at 12,935 full-pressed and 15,794 half-pressed bales equal to a total of about 19,600 candies about a-half of last year.

Freights to-day are very quiet. By steamer £2.2.6 is the quoted rate for Liverpool as also by Iron ships, but there is very little in the shape of cargo offering at these rates.

Piece Goods are dull and unchanged, no transactions of any importance having been reported from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	101
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	723½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,220
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. & China	300
60,000	281¼	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	195
60,000	250	125	12 do.	Nationa l Bank of India	108 exd
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,140
1,800	1,000	125	...	Prov e Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	18 3/4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
...	£20	16 7/8	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	6 5/8	do.	Ditto	32
...	£20	21 3/8	1 do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£16	10 3/4	15 do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
800	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,575
300	1,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,540
300	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Bombay United	1,160
400	150	150	...	Bro ch Mills	165
900	100	75	...	Cohaba Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,025
1,500	1,250	all	60p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,055
2,400	1,000	all	80pa.	Great Eastern	1,065
3,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	90p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,080
750	1,000	all	65p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,035
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	950
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Mucoonjee & Co. W. Co.	960
500	1,250	all	NIl	Madras Spinning	1,120
...	...	500	75	Madras U. Spinning	1,110
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,170
1,050	1,000	all	60pa.	Morarjee Spinning	1,175
4,000	625	all	64pa.	Oriental	765
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.	950
110	1,000	1,000	250 p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	970
500	1,000	250	125pa.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	300

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	3,850	200 pa.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 pa.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	8p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 pa.	Apollo Press Co.	3,250
175	1,000	all	60	Bellasy	810
158	500	all	85 pa.	Berar Company (New)	530
1,000	250	all	42 pa.	Indian Press Co.	280
200	1,000	350	all 90 pa.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 pa.	Carwar Co.	900
200	250	all	...	Cocoanda Press Co.	15
500	1,500	all	...	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	150
882	1,000	all	180 pa.	East India Press Co.	950
150	5,000	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,550
800	2,000	2,000	15 pa.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 pa.	French Press Co.	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 pa.	Imperial Press Co.	410
8,125	400	350	45 pa.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	340
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 pa.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 pa.	Sassoon's Press Co.	525
400	500	750	45 pa.	Scinde Press Co.	440
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
150	950	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
600	1,000	..	125pa.	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 27th May, 1876 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	P
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1,23,72,283	15	3
Other Deposits	69,76,714	8	8
Cash Credits	3,31,705	5	10
Post Bills	5,294	11	0
Reserve Fund	4,31,250	0	0
	Rs. 2,51,17,218	5	9

Assets.	Rs.	a.	P.
Silver & Notes	1,28,79,359	10	11
Govt. Securities	85,66,637	15	0
Loans	9,60,904	0	6
Account of Credits	8,44 512	3	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	34,31 2 2	0	3
Dead Stock	5, 6,467	13	5
Bills of Exchange	11,84,332	10	8
Due by other Banks	9,37,752	0	0
	Rs. 2,51,17,218	5	9

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the Englishman, Monday Evening.

During the few days that have elapsed since the departure of the last overland mail, no change has taken place in the appearance of money. The market is quite easy, but the depressed state of trade prevents any heavy demand being made on it. As the export trade increases, there will be arrivals of silver, and most probably also of Council bills, quite sufficient to prevent renewed pressure from any quarter now seen.

Although Council bills are now again in regular supply, the Government's cash balances are increasing very much ; those in the Bank of Bengal are close on 4 crores, and in the Bank of Bombay about 2 crores, and under the new arrangements with the Presidency Banks these do not include the whole of the cash balances lying in the Presidency Towns. For instance, in the Mint here, there is at present about 60 lakhs of bullion, and in the Bombay Mint nearly as much, all of which has, no doubt, been already paid for to the importers out of the ordinary cash balances of Government. Why should this large amount of money lie idle? This abundance makes the present time doubly opportune for Government to carry through some operation regarding its rupee loans, such as was suggested in this column on Friday. The 5½ per cent. loan of about 10 crores will fall due in three years from this time, and it would be a great saving to the country if a large part of it were now bought up, and the interest cancelled. No doubt, the yearly budgets of the Indian Empire do not show much probability of an early reduction of the country's debt being feasible out of revenue, but the heavy cash balances held by the Treasury and Currency Department could be utilized to a considerable extent temporarily, without affecting their ready convertibility. Sterling loans in England are at present in favour at the India House, and it is, no doubt, desirable that rupee loans should not only be suspended but reduced ; therefore, when the money employed here in buying up rupee paper should be required again, sterling loans could, from time to time, be taken in England, and exchange receive fresh instalments of support. Although it may be decided that silver will have to be left alone to find a natural level in regard to gold, there can be no harm, but the contrary, in assisting the adjustment to take place in as quiet and gradual a way as possible, thereby also averting the very probable event of an undue depreciation of the inferior metal under influence of fright or distrust.

Exchange.

Sterling has hardened since the last mail left, but probably only in a natural reaction from the late great fall, for nothing reassuring has come to hand, and silver is to be had at about 52d. per oz. Bank bills, at six months' sight, have been granted at 1-8 5/16 and 1-8 3/8, and telegraphic at 1-7 15/16, the latter now a little stronger. First-class credits have gone at 1-8 7/16, and document bills at 1-8¼ on Saturday, but to-day 1-8 9/16 has had to be given, and then not over-readily accepted. Closing quotations are—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 7d. 15/16 to ½d.
Bank bills, on demand	1s. 8d.
Ditto, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 3/16d.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s. 8d. 5/16 to ⅜d.
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7/16d. to ½d.
Document bills ditto	1s. 8 9/16d. to ⅝d.

France.—Document bills cannot now be sold better than *f.* 2-16 three months', and *f.* 2-18 six months' sight.

Bombay.—In absence of business, rates remain at par for demand, and 98-14-0 sixty-day-sight, Bank bills.

China.—The quotation for private paper, at thirty days' sight, is 219 rupees per 100 dollars.

Stocks and Shares.

A lull has taken place in the increasing activity, which lately sprung up in the Share Market, after a long interval of almost unprecedented dulness, but, nevertheless, there has been no weakening in values, and the tone of the market, in most points of it, is very good. Tea stock, especially, is viewed with much favour just now, both the quantity and quality of the new crop now promising well, and the prices given by exporters being very high. This market is not extensive enough, nor strong enough, to support a large general rise in shares, without checks in the upward course, and it is apparently one of those natural checks that is affecting the market now, and not any real weakness in prices.

Government Securities drooped again on Saturday, and early in the day seemed rather pressed for sale. Fours going at ⅜ per cent. premium ; subsequently a better feeling appeared, accompanied by a recovery to the previous level of ⅜ premium. There has been a little dealing in the four-and-a-half per cents. at ½ and ⅝ per cent. premium, but in the five and a-half stock nothing is reported. This afternoon there was renewed flatness, on strength of alleged alarmists telegrams about the Eastern question in Europe, and prices left off dull.

4	per cents.	100⅜ to ½
4½	do.	100⅝
5½	do.	103

Bank Shares are steady, and in fair moderate demand with sales in Bengal's at 700, National's at 108, and Delhi's at 160.

Tea Shares are not moving quite so freely, but holders are firm, and buyers have, as a rule, to pay full currency of the market to get in ; an occasional sale, here and there, slightly below what has been previously quoted, does not really imply a weaker tone in the market, but only buyers and sellers not appearing simultaneously. The following sales have taken place since Thursday :—East India at 78, Hoolungoorie at 80, to 82, Durrung at 78, 72, and 73, New Mutual at 190, Singell at 115, and Upper Assam at 28.

Spinning Mill Shares remain quiet, and are likely to continue in that state until the working of last half year begin to be declared. The business has not been quite so good lately as it was in early part of the year, but prospects are encouraging, and most of the scrips are to be had at a considerable discount. Howrah Jute have again been sold at 69, and Bowreah Cotton have fallen to 80.

Coal Shares are firm, and Beerbhoom's have fetched 100.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam are quiet but steady, and another sale at 515 is reported. Bengal Iron have been dealt in at 111, 110, and 111, and are still liable to be acted upon by outstanding speculative operations, quite apart from their own merits, as an undertaking. Landing and Shipping Shares have brought 52, and Watson's Press 50.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Staffa, 923 tons, Captain T. Burns, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

The ship Circassian, 1,741 tons, Captain J. Clarke, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The barque Electra, 668 tons, Captain G. Thomson, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a cargo of 4,150 bales cotton.

The *s. s.* Mula, 548 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Cutch Coast and Bhownuggur, with a cargo of 2,496 bales cotton, and five first class, and twenty-five deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. and Miss Bitham, Mr. and Mrs. Suttleworth, Mr. Adams, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. H. Duncan, and one hundred and eighty-six deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's *s. s.* Ava, 2,600 tons, Captain C. M. H. Day, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Custel, a gentleman and lady, Colonel Wilkinson, Mr. Chrystal, Mr. Slight, Mr. Tomlinson, four soldiers, two European sailors, and one hundred and sixty-five deck passengers

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Mula (s)	Doert	Bhownuggur, May 31.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Goa, May 31.
2	Pachumba (s)	Williams	Bussorah, May 18.
	Ava (s)	Day	Calcutta, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Winnona	Bray	Havre.
	A. S. Davis	Ford	Havre.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	Southampton.

The following vesse's obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Staffa, Burns, to Rangoon.
Ship Circassian, Clarke, to Liverpool.
Barque Electra, Thomson, to Bremerhaven.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Vingoria, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Pachamba, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
29	Sea Gull (s)	Downey.....London, April 12.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
29	Eugenie	....
	Frank Flint	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
31	Dorunda (s)	..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

May.		
29	D. of Buccleuch (s)	..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 2.

From Liverpool.

European s—5 casks hardware, Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody and Co ; 4 cases ball sewing thread, H Clason and Co.

From London.

Cornwallis—5 casks yellow colour, Tyebally Surrafally and Co.

From Genoa.

Australia s—200 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.

From Glasgow.

Europa s—160 casks ale, Forbes and Co ; 28,000 fire bricks and 20 casks fire clay, S S Narrielwalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 2.

For Liverpool.

Britannia—160 bales cotton, Roghoonathdass Shubooram ; 70 bales cotton, Bhowan Ranjee ; 76 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Greaves, Co ton and Co
Hospodar—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 130 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
British Army—67 bales cotton, Dinshaw Pestonjee ; 500 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co.
Stornoway—100 bales cotton, Jeejeebhoy Daychund.
Ellen Bates—300 bales cotton, Cursondas Mitchell and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ruschoddass Purshotamdas.
Mary Stenhouse—25 bales cotton, Greenway Cotton and Co.
Europa s—56 bales wool, Dadsjeebhoy Rustomjee ; 114 bales cotton, Vencdhund Joytadass ; 55 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Tulseekchund ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Nurbut and Co ; 98 bales cotton, Gurrimbhoy Ebrahim ; 25 bales wool, Modjee Jaitha and Co ; 18 bales wool, W Nicol and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Mogul Jules ; 104 bales cotton, Nemchund Goolalchund ; 11 bales cotton, Seesowjee Tuljeedass ; 100 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Cullianjee ; 28 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee ; 10 bales wool, Vithuldass Madewdass ; 16 bales wool, Cursondass Nensy.
Europa s—800 packets wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 5 bales rugs, Jairam Sewjee ; 53 bales cotton, Dhuraj Choonilall ; 200 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall ; 100 bales cotton, Modjee Jaitha and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 153 bales cotton, Ponnett and Co ; 42 bales cotton, Jetha Furseotum ; 150 cwts coir yarn, Talub Arbee.
Perula—170 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

For London.

Star of Germany—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Gwalior s—15 bundles Ox Hides, 2 teeth, Mamadjee Fullay Futtay Mamed.

For Falmouth.

Hoogly—4,000 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Maitland—2,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.
Cartval—200 packets linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Havre.

Lucy A Nickels—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Princess Alexandra—2,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

For Trieste.

Sestos s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Zerbino s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

For Venice.

Travancore s—450 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

For Calcutta.

Bulwark—55 bales cotton, Nepchund Nowromogray.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·694
Temperature of the Air	86·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·669
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	91·0
Minimum do. do	82·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	235

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 1.

Cunningham, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

June 2.

Sawyer, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Lucknow.
Kennedy, Col, Bengal Commandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on furlough, from Kohat.
Salaman, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Shikarpore.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.
Wilkinson, Col, Bombay 2-15th Regt, from leave, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES.—June 2.

Hartigan, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt N L I, on Medl Cert, to Europe.
Thorburn, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, to Deesa.
Sawyer, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Russia.
Kennedy, Col, Bengal Comandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Goodfellow, Lieut Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 30.)

Revenue Department.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr W E Underwood, Depy Collr and Magr, Wynad, in the Dist of Malabar, for fifteen months, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under Sec 5, with the usual subsidiary leave under Sec 10, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr A M MacGregor to officiate as Depy Collr and Magr, Wynad, in the Dist of Malabar, dur ng the absence of Mr W E Underwood, on sick leave or until further orders.

The appointments of Maj A O H Clay and Maj C A Liardet to act as Depy Supts of Revenue Survey, notified in page 708 of the "Gazette" of the 9th inst, are cancelled.

Public Department.

Col T G M Lane, Telugu Translator to Govt, privilege leave for two months, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Capt W F Wright to act as Telugu Translator to Govt during the absence of Col T G M Lane on privilege leave or until further orders, without prejudice to his appointments as Actg Govt Agent, Chenab, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, and Actg, Persian and Hindustani translator to Govt.

Judicial Department.

Capt Henry William Holmes Cox, Supt of Police, 2nd grade, North Arcot, to act as Joint Magr of Coimbatore, Central Range during the absence of Lt-Col H D Cloete, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr S H Wynne, Asst to the Collr and Magr of Trichinopoly, to be in charge of the Central and Dist Jails at Trichinopoly, during the absence of Mr W A Symonds, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Revd William Leeming, M A, to be joint Chaplain of S George's Cathedral.
The Revd Henry Pope, to be Chaplain of Bellary.
The Revd F Horsley, B A, to act as Chaplain of Cocanada.
The Revd F Hoare, B A, is admitted as a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Estbt from the 22nd inst, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Military Department.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lt-Col G M Payne, of the 8 C, Wing Officer, 20th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The services of Surgn Maj A Sanderson, M D, M A, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Ind'a.

Lt Surgn G J E Rayment, in Very charge, 1st Regt Light Cavy, is granted furlough to sea, on medical certificate, for three months, from date of embarkation.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to made the following appointments from the 7th May 1876 :—

Commissariat Department.

Col J C Magd-nald, Depy Asst Comy-Genl, 1st class, to act as Asst Comy-Genl, Mad's ers ; Lt-Col B F Heysham, Depy Asst Comy-Genl, 2nd class, to act as Dpy Asst Comy-Genl, 1st class ; Lt-Col R G Malcomson, Dpy Asst Comy-Genl, 1st class to act as Depy Asst Comy-Genl, 2nd class ; and Major J Mc-Mullin, Actg Sub-Asst Comy-General, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Asst Comy-Genl, 1st class,—during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt Col H P Hawkes, or until further orders.

Conductor John Seaward, of the Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the "Pension Estbt in India," on the Invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem, from the 1st June 1876.

Serjt-Maj Charles Addams, No 1814, of the 20th Bde R A, is permitted to retain and draw his pay a St Thomas' Mount, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension.

Col A Drury, S C, Agent for Remounts, having resumed charge of the Remount Depot on the 26th inst, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in G O G No 230, dated 7th April 1876, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Surgn W J Hastings, M D, Indn Medl Dept, arrived at Madras on the 19th May 1876.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 9 ,,	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 3 ,,	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 7 ,,	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 24 ,,	3-0 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Australia	,, 24 ,,	3-0 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 9 ,,	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 9 ,,	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday	June 9	Friday	June 16
,,	,,	,,	,, 23

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rates per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	June 12	Monday	June 26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	June 24	Saturday	July 29

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday ..... June 12

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	June 30	Friday	June 7
,,	,,	,,	July 9

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... June 30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

	1 P.M.		1 P.M.
Saturday	June 3	Wednesday	June 7

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force :—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Caariage Letter Box.

Mails.	Latest hour for Posting At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Register-Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E.Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Scroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, for Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	..

Registered letters and baughy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

Births.

CLARKE—May 28th, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. J. Clarke, M. D., 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
FORNANO—May 28th, at No. 8, Mangoe Lane, the wife of Charles Fornano, Esq., of a daughter.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, 1st JUNE.

Replying to a question of the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli said he had just received a telegram from Sir George Elliott in which the only interesting fact was that Constantinople was tranquil and the Mussulman population content. He hoped that presenting the Berlin memorandum would become needless. The situation he allowed was critical, but he had taken all precautionary measures. He wished decidedly to state that the interests of England were best studied, and her honour vindicated by taking a leading part in contributing towards and maintaining peace.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1st JUNE.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* dwells on the difficulties which beset the path of the new Sultan, and declares on the necessity of his yielding to the wishes of the Great Powers.

THE DERBY.

LONDON, 1st JUNE.

Petrarch was the fourth and Skylark the fifth horse in the race for the Derby. Fifteen horses ran.

LONDON, 1st JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4⅞d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent Rupee paper..... 84½ Nominal.
4½ per cent do. ..... 84½ do.
5½ per cent do. ..... 86½ do.
Exchange on India ..... 1s. 8d. do.
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 105

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ....£13,750,000....Dec. £125,000
Bills Discounted ....£17,125,000....Inc. £187,500
Bullion .....£27,625,000....Inc. £562,500
Arrivals—Cordie, Egbert, Strathleven, Zeal and Trentham Hall.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2ND JUNE, 10-54 A.M.

Steamer Hydaspes, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 2ND JUNE, 11-44 A.M.

Mail Steamer Mongolia, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—2ND JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W., thermometer 87.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 87, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 10-25 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W., ther. max. 90 min. 85.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., strong, thermometer 88, barometer 29·76.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W., thermometer 94.

MAHARAJA Sindhia leaves Gwalior early next week, on his way to Simla.

THE portrait of Sir William Robinson in this week's *Indian Charivari* is said to have not the ghost of a resemblance to the honourable gentleman portrayed.

THERE are, it is said, some indications of a public movement being initiated by some Hindu gentlemen in Bengal to put a stop to early marriage in this country. The *Indian Mirror* hopes they are not being moved by a momentary impulse only. A mere agitation of the question will not do. Of that we have had enough. Let there be a strong and united action to put down the evil with a high hand. If legislative aid be necessary, continues our contemporary, let it be invoked by all means. Now that there appears to be a growing public opinion among the Hindus against the custom of early marriage, let the iron be struck while it is hot.

GREAT disappointment is expressed at home, that Sir Bartle Frere's services in connection with the Prince of Wales's visit to India, have been acknowledged with a simple Baronetcy. If, indeed, Sir Bartle Frere's circumstances render it inexpedient for him to accept a peerage, there is nothing to be said about the matter. He is also, it is said, to receive a special pension, and for two lives, with the Baronetcy. We cannot say that we share home opinion on the subject, says the Calcutta *Statesmen*, for it has ever seemed to ourselves that Sir Bartle Frere was in a false position on the staff of the Prince and that he must himself have felt it keenly at times : and many of Sir Bartle Frere's friends, we think, have felt this as well as ourselves.

THE Directors of the Alpha Gold-Mining Company have published another report. The prospects of the Company are still pronounced to be good, but the process adopted for extracting the gold has been found to have been too expensive, for ample water-power is at hand, but the expensive plan was adopted of setting up a steam engine and purchasing fire-wood. Further capital is required, and the shareholders resolved in March last to increase the capital by one lakh of rupees. The report states that the Company estimate that in future the yield of gold will average 7 dwts. per ton of quartz, equal to 50 per cent. on the annual working costs. It is stated that the actual outturn of gold in the assays has been considerably more than the present estimates for the future.

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes the following startling information which apparently must be groundless :—"We hear of changes pending, or contemplated, in some of the Chief Commissionerships. It is said that the Commissionership of the Central Provinces is to be abolished ; one portion of the territory is to be added to Bombay ; another portion to form an addition to the North-West Provinces ; and the remainder to be annexed to Orissa, which is to be formed into a Chief Commissionership to relieve Bengal. The latter province is fast being 'shorn of its beams.' Assam was lopped off some time ago ; and, if Orissa is taken, the old province will be brought to reasonable dimensions. It is thought that the object of these reductions is to bring the province more nearly into proportion with the capacity of its rulers."

A CLASS for instruction in Military signalling will assemble at Bangalore on the 10th June, the *Examiner* announces, composed of officers and men to be detailed by Officers Commanding the Mysore Division and Centre District from batteries and regiments serving under their orders, as follows :—From Centre District 10, from Mysore Division 10. The names of officers and men detailed to be reported to the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Officer Commanding Mysore Division. Commanding Officers are to select for the above course only those men who have good sight, who can spell correctly, write a clear hand, and are generally intelligent. Preference to be given to soldiers in possession of second-class educational certificates. At the conclusion of the instruction, the officers and men to rejoin their corps under orders of the Officer Commanding Mysore Division.

THE Chinese in San Francisco, as an answer to the attempts made by some Americans to turn them out of the country, recommend that those Americans who object to the presence of Chinese in the United States should petition their Government to repeal the treaty made with China, permitting free intercommunication between the people of the two countries, and they clinch the subject in the following terse sentences :—"Then shall we Chinese ever remain at home, and enjoy the happiness of the society of fathers, mothers, wives, and children, and no longer remain strangers in a strange land. Then the industrial interests of this country and the white labourers shall no longer be affected by the competition of the Chinese labourer. Then the Chinese people shall no longer be subjected to the abuses and indignities now daily heaped upon them in the open streets of this so-called Christian land. If this can be accomplished, we Chinese will offer to the virtue of this honourable country our deepest gratitude and thanks."

THE speed of the trains between Lahore and Nowrangabad has been reduced to an average of 12 miles an hour, and this in the hottest part of the year. Many complaints are consequently made, but instead of travelling at this slow rate, the trains are, we are told, driven at a speed of 20 miles an hour and sometimes more and they consequently arrive at the intermediate stations before their proper time, when the trains are kept waiting, and in reply to the questions of impatient travellers the answer given is "we run to time." The Lahore paper makes the following proposition :—"In the hot weather the idea of this delay being renewed is simply appalling. There is only one way to quash the arrangement. Let the three principal traffic officers go with the train once a day for a week. We ask this with no blood-thirsty intention of killing them off and getting new men, but 'a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind,' and we feel certain that if they survive the week they will in their time tables be more considerate for passengers."

WE are indebted to the *Englishman* for the following telegram from Allahabad :—"The trial of Private McGrath, who was committed to the High Court for shooting three natives at Shahjehanpore, ended on Saturday. The case excited considerable interest, and the court was crowded. The defence set up was that prisoner was suffering from *delirium tremens* at the time he committed the crime, or was otherwise out of mind, and therefore not responsible for his actions. Medical evidence and opinion disproved *delirium tremens*. Justice Turner's summing up was unfavourable to the prisoner ; it was, however, admitted, as proved, that McGrath usually drank hard, and had been, a little before he shot the men, drinking a great deal, also that, on the morning of the 7th April, he was suffering with the effects of drink, but was not so bad as not to know what he was doing. The Jury gave a verdict of not guilty, on the grounds of insanity. The prisoner was ordered to be taken in jail, until the pleasure of Government was known."

THE correspondent of the Mauritius *Commercial Gazette* writes on the 3rd of March :—"We have just experienced a terrific hurricane in this part of the island, such as the oldest men say they have never known the like of. It commenced about 12 o'clock at night on the 20th of February, and, fortunately, lasted twelve hours only. A great number of roofs of houses were carried clean away, and a few houses completely blown down. In the palace two men were killed by some falling *débris*. The appearance of the roofs of the houses in the city presents a mass of destruction. In the gardens nearly every tree is clean stripped of leaves, and great numbers are either broken off at the trunk, or pulled out by the roots. In some of the districts where the tributaries of the Ikopa take their rise, there must have been vast quantities of rain, for the river suddenly rose 18 or 20 feet in two or three hours, the west bank broke, and there was a tremendous flooding of many miles of rice-grounds, the whole of which is spoilt. In the forest thousands of trees have been destroyed ; in many parts the forest is a complete wreck ; and all the roadways are obstructed with vast numbers of trees, which lie across them."

THE *Madras Mail* thinks that change of sovereigns is not very likely to bring about a permanent change in the policy of the Porte, which is seldom directed by the reigning Sultan. A talented Prince might succeed in forcing reforms on the Administration ; but Othman's modern descendants have been more remarkable for negative than positive characteristics, and the new Sultan is the son of one of the weakest of men. But what connection has the Russian Memorandum with the revolution in Constantinople? Reuter has telegraphed us the date of the last letter received from Colonel Gordon in the Upper Nile, and the rumour that Sir Rutherford Alcock will succeed Sir Henry Rawlinson as President of the Geographical Society—two pieces of "news" that are contemptibly insignificant beside the political events of the moment. It is not, as an ignorant reader of Reuter's telegrams might conclude, an everyday occurrence for a Sultan to be dethroned in Turkey, or for England to make a naval demonstration approximating closely to a declaration of war. A just conception of the responsibility imposed upon him by the Indian Press would have prompted Reuter to confine his messages at the present time to the report of every phase of the *dénouement* in Turkey, instead of leaving us, as he has done, to grope our way in the dark to some idea of "what it all means."

UNDER the heading "Sporting news from England" the *Englishman* publishes the following two paragraphs :—"It may interest golf players in India to know that at the Spring Meeting of the St. Andrews Golf Club, held on the 3rd instant, the play was for the silver cross, Bombay medal, and sweepstakes. The large number of 37 couples entered the list, and, after a tussel round of 18 holes had been played, the silver cross was won by Major Booth by at 92 strokes. For the Bombay medal, Mr. Leslie Balfour and Mr. W. G. Muir tied at 98. Another round had accordingly to be played to decide, when Mr. Leslie Balfour came in the victor, and secured the second medal. The next best scores were by Mr. Robert Clark and Captain John C. Stewart, 102 ; Mr. Henry Lamb, Mr. Jas. Mansfield, and Lord Carnegie, 103 ; Admiral Maitland Dougall, Mr. T. T. Oliphant, and Captain Young, 104. The first sweep fell to Mr. Claude Carnegie, and the second to Mr. W. G. Muir."

"News from San Francisco says that O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, has accomplished the hitherto unprecedented feat of walking 500 miles in 129 hours 32 minutes, and that he did the 459th mile in 8ms. 58 secs. He offers to walk Weston the same distance for any sum the latter likes to name, and even to give him ten miles start. Weston, in England, failed to get through the distance in 144 hours, so it looks as if O'Leary was the best man."

THE Calcutta *Statesman* advocates the issue of paper money as the cure for the evils that are experienced from the low value of silver. Our contemporary writes :—"We have seen that there is a steady depletion of the currency going on at all times in India, from the abstraction of silver therefrom by the silversmith for the forty million families who are accustomed to put their small accumulations into silver ornaments ; and that under pressure of the Home charges, the flow of silver into the country to replenish the coinage, is ever below its normal and just amount, and at times arrested altogether. What then in a country situated as this country is, should prevent the Government meeting this evil, and filling the gap thus annually made in the currency, by the issue of notes of one rupee denomination, *made legal tender for payment of the land assessment and of all rates and taxes in the country.*" It would be an easy matter to fill up the vacuum with paper or anything else, but the people would have nothing to do with a "promise to pay ;" they are more anxious here than anywhere else for the real article, silver, not the representative paper. The Government, however, might do good service by ascertaining how great the scarcity of rupees actually is in all the agricultural districts in India ; the exorbitant charges of the village money lenders may, possibly, be traced in a great measure to the short supply of rupees in the country, but the Home charges do not cause this scarcity. It has existed for an indefinite period.

REVIEW.

1.—ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST, &c., &c., &c. By MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY RAWLINSON. London : Murray. 1875.

2.—SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS ; OR THE EASTERN MENACE. By LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR CORY, &c., &c , &c. London : Henry S. King. 1876.

3.—CLOUDS IN THE EAST. By VALENTINE BAKER. London : Chatto and Windus. 1876.

I HAVE no intention of writing a regular review upon these three works, which are, or will be, in the hands of every student of the so-called Central Asian Question. Sir Henry Rawlinson's volume, claiming to rank as a "sort of manual," has been noticed in all the languages of Europe. Colonel Cory has been congratulated by the critics upon having produced an able and thoughtful book, in which the "Indian situation" is thoroughly well appreciated ; and ex-Colonel Valentine Baker is now receiving his due meed of praise for an adventurous journey to and a picturesque description of venerable Merv, the new key to Herat, which was recognized of old as the key to India. The object of this paper will be to point out where the authors have, in my humble opinion, failed to set forth the case in its true colours, to notice the novelties of the position, and to appreciate its tendency. Finally, I would fain enter a vehement protest against the spirit and the manner in which the relative positions of Great Britain and Russia are treated by Englishmen, and I hope to show the immense detriment to which this treatment has subjected and still subjects our prestige and our good name. I was lately asked, by an educated native of Bombay, if the Russians are not ready to throw fifty lacs of men—500,000 bayonets !—upon British India ; and not a few of the lower classes, Mussulmans all, had told me that the "Moskoff" is about to attack the Punjab.

Men, now just middle age, whose youth saw the virulent attack of Russophobia which, in 1838-39, led to the Afghan War, the severest shake next to the Sepoy Mutiny, which our Indian Empire has ever endured, find it difficult, with the proverbial difficulty of mastering new ideas after the tenth lustre, to appreciate the complete change in the positions of the two great rival Powers. As early as 1791, Russia proposed to invade India from Orenburg *via* Ashur Ata and Asterabad—"the line of least resistance"—Meshhed, Herat, and Kandahar. Let us suppose that in 1835 she had taken heart of grace, and resolved to follow in the footsteps of Nadir Shah. The road to Delhi lay completely open to her. She had only to point to India, the "traditional plunder-ground of Central Asia," and all the rugged robber-hordes, from the Sutlej to the mouths of the Euphrates, would have rushed to the "loot" like wolves and vultures to the quarry. Persia was waiting only to see offensive action taken. Afghanistan was ever ready to renew the pleasant scenes of Panipat. The whole line of the Indus, Moolian, Bahawulpore, and Sind under the Talpore Amirs, would have hurried to the flank attack. The direct line lay through the dominions of our good friend and bitterest enemy, Runjeet Singh, whose gallant heart was broken by the early successes of the British in Afghanistan, where he flattered himself they had fallen into his trap. With the Punjab would have sided Cashmere, Nepaul, and even Bhootan ; in fact, the whole region south, and possibly north, of the Himalayan range.

But, Russia did not take the opportunity, which means she had other things to do ; and that cautious, far-seeing Power saw no advantage in a raid like the "Chapao" of Nadir Shah. Now the conditions of our frontier are completely changed. From the modest line of the Sutlej and the great north-western Desert we have occupied a thousand miles of the Indus frontier, extending from Peshawur to the sea ; the Punjab is ours : Cashmere, Nepaul and Bhootan exist on sufferance : they may be ours at any moment we please. Persia might still join Russia, but we have operated more than once, with fatal effect, upon her vulnerable heel, the Gulf ; her strength has been wasted by famine ; her exchequer is empty, and the chivalry of the Desert, her Kiyat or Bedawin, have been crushed by the contact of a so-called Regular Army. The Afghans would still flock to enrol under the banners of the north ; but they would be met by their hereditary foe, the Sikh. How secure we are upon this point may be judged by the way in which the military authorities have dismantled the whole Indian fortress. Our Native Army has been converted into an irregular machine, which could not meet even the Abyssinians, without sending for reinforcements of officers to Madras and Calcutta. The pure-hearted sepoy, undoubtedly the worst soldier in Asia, has been reduced to eight European officers per regiment, with all the combatants mounted, so as to secure their being swept away by the first fire. We have no army in England beyond what is required for police purposes ; nor shall we have one till the Britons, still happily separated from the total world, realize, by a general conscription, to much with the rest of Europe, and to exchange a small standing army for a national force. And whilst we literally hold India with 70,000 white faces, we freely allow the Native Powers to levy and to drill troops in numbers exceeding our own. Evidently our authorities are very sure of their affair. Possibly they rely upon the fact that the game is no longer worth the candle ; that India, that golden land, has been squeezed till no more is to be got out of her. "Poor India, every hair of her head is numbered !" said a mercantile traveller, when I explained to him the figures on the date trees ; and, certainly, between the abkari and the salt-tax, we have thoroughly emptied the pockets of the brute-less population.

But happily things are gradually getting to the worst ; and we may fairly hope that they will surely mend. Presently we shall take a lesson from Russia, who manages her transCaucasian Provinces by a mixture of foreign and native employés. Nothing more offends the patriotic Russian than to doubt that he is wholly European, and yet to the dash of Asiatic blood he owes many of his highest national gifts ; his facility in acquiring languages ; his devotion to his Emperors, the "Shadows of Bog upon Earth ;" his subtle and persistent policy ; his love of conquest and military glory, and his fatalistic calmness under fire. We shall remedy the chronic discontent of a pauper population by opening up new sources of wealth in reproductive works, in manufactures and mines : at present India is administered for the benefit of England, or rather of the English trading classes, who must supply the public offices with paper and sealing-wax ; and the soldiers and sepoys with broad-cloth and duck. We shall make the national religion of England the State Church in India, and cease to foster and encourage, by a fatuous and absurd toleration, the fanaticism of idolatry. We shall borrow from Russia another lesson of economy, by substituting military law and rule for the pseudo-Constitutionalism with which we, like Portugal, have afflicted India : we shall relieve our great colony, or rather conquest, of such an incubus as Presidency Governors and Commanders-in-Chief ; members of Council and Chief Justices. We shall reserve High Courts and similar preserves for lawyers' game ; but we shall confine them to the various capitals, where wealthy natives may play at law and ruin themselves *à discretion*. With this money now profligately wasted upon civil establishments, we shall maintain an efficient Native Army, which will deliver us from the feeble politic of "purpose and no power." At home a general Conscription or a revival of the Militia Act will give us a force between actives and reserves, of two million of men : the first serious "shake" in the East or the West will show us that our national existence depends upon this measure, or rather that the alternative will be subsiding into the position of Belgium and Holland. And, finally, when Russia begins her railway from Tabriz to Teheran and Baghdad, we shall check her by the Euphrates Valley Line, at present our principal colonial want. And thus the "Ikbal," or good fortune, which apparently departed with the defunct East India Company, will be inherited by the Home Rule.

The Government of the Company, it must be remembered, was aristocratic,—an aristocracy of bales and barrels, if you please—but still, to a certain extent, a rule of honour. Its successor acts upon the latest and most modern rules of political economy ; it buys its labour in the cheapest market, and it demands only a fair day and a-half's work for a fair day's wage. It notably borrowed from China its system of competitive examinations, which examine all least worth examining—that is, the memory and the receptivity, not the moral and physical value, of its Mandarins. Some day, perhaps, we shall see a return of the well abused system of patronage, whose evils can so easily be checked by the administration of proper tests, and by provisional appointments to be confirmed only after a sufficient period of practical trial.

To an Englishman, who has at heart the honour and interests of his native land, nothing is more offensive than the low standing taken by our writers in treating of the Central Asian Question, and the tone of despondency which contrasts so disparagingly with the high grounds assumed by the Russians. England accepted as a kind of boon the creation of a neutral zone, a string of independent semi-barbarian States separating the frontiers of the two great Asiatic Powers. Russia, with the moderation engendered by her intense vigour and vitality, throws this sop to Cerberus, perfectly certain that the measure is merely temporary, whilst the powerful war party which looks upon the Cesarewitch as its head, openly expresses its scorn and disgust. We are told by our Pandits that "all we want is rest—rest from foreign wars—rest from political disturbance." We want nothing of the kind : our only want is *de l'audace de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace*. We are assured that we are conservative, not aggressive ; whereas our rivals are aggressive, not conservative : in other words that they are young and active and strong, while we are old and stiff and weak. We are advised to push forward, because any check upon our frontier would raise a host of enemies in our troubled rear which means that our position in India is more or less precarious. We are informed in the same breath that Russia has certainly not contemplated anything like an invasion of India ; and yet we are advised to take the strongest steps in order to secure ourselves from invasion. A curious comment, by the way, upon the first dictum is the tone of the young Grand Duke Nicholas, letters lately published by Fanny Lear (Miss Blackloch) in which he considers an appointment to the Caucasus as the first step of a Russian march upon India. Again, we read the alarming sentence, "if there was danger to British India from the attitude and possible designs of Russia twenty-eight years ago, that danger must be increased a hundred-fold at the present day." Furthermore we are threatened with the "moral leverage" which Russia, by menacing India, can bring to bear upon us in Europe ; and with the chronic conflagration which would result from the mere contiguity of a rival European Power : in other words we are told that Russia can make India too hot to hold us, as if we could not make Turkestan too hot to hold Russia. Her troops are ever moving on resistless as fate ; whilst we are thoroughly alarmed by their advance : that is, Russia swoops like the hawk, whilst we cover like the pigeon. Such is the burden of the three books, whose names stand at the head of this paper. Hence the perpetual reports of new invasive-routes from the north which fill our Press : the old Buroghil Pass being the latest "fad." And hence the trembling anxiety with which the Anglo-Indian eye is fixed upon the new Amir-el-Muminin, Ya'akub Khan of Kashghar, as if a struggling little Moslem Prince, who will assuredly be crushed between the rival colossi, Russia and China, held the destinies of British India in his weakening hand. Hence the exaggerated importance attached to what is called the "Indian situation ;" to the "Russian glacis" on the north-east of Persia, and to the strategic approach from the south-eastern corner of Persia, "which is so stealthily but steadily progressing." And hence, finally, the forcible feeble stand which we are making about the independence of villainous Bokhara, and the inviolability of pauper Merv, a village which once numbered a million of souls.

This tone of excited despondency, this symptom of weakness and violence, have travelled far, and have already done great damage to our name. It has thoroughly complicated our relations with Afghanistan. As may be proved by any old map compared with that which the late Arrowsmith has so conscientiously and labouriously prepared for Sir Henry Rawlinson's volume, that turbulent land of robber chiefs has gained enormously, both in territory and in population, by our intervention. Yet Shir Ali Khan sulks and pouts because Lord Lawrence acknowledged his elder brother, the friendly Afzul Khan ; because Lord Mayo did not anticipate his every wish, and because Lord Northbrook did not pay his subsidy—"tribute" I would rather call it—with all the regularity he desired. Hence he refused to receive the Kashghar Mission, under pretext of being unable to protect the members—"their blood be upon their own heads if they come to Cabul !" Hence he will admit no English Resident Agent ; and the native "Vakil-i-Sarkar-i-Angriz" is hardly permitted to address him in Durbar. The fact is a most miserable Highland Chief believes, and has been taught by us to believe, that he holds "the road to the English." He is convinced that he has only to offer aid to the Russians in order to drive us out of India. That he hates us we know : during the Sepoy Mutiny he urged in vain his wise old father, Dost Mohammed, to invade the Punjab, a measure deprecated by Afzul Khan. That he despises us we cannot fail to see ; and not less can we fail to feel that our policy has given him a right to despise us.

What, then, should we do in this matter ? The "repose of strength" is liable to be interpreted by the Oriental as sleepiness ; moderation means fear ; and compromise, the basis of political action in England, has no synonym in the East. *De l'audace, &c.*, is the only rule of conduct in the Afghan hills. At the first opportunity, and any day may bring one, we should break openly with Shir Ali, tread boldly upon the coat-tail which he is trailing for a fight ; withdraw that phantom of a Native Agent and offer the subsidy, a lakh per mensem, to the successor who promises us his friendship and his confidence. The latter measure has been characterised as a premium on rebellion. *Sirt*, so be it! We have nothing to fear from the Afghan Chief, most of whose subjects would right willingly exchange his barbarous sway for our civilised rule. We have nothing to hope from him ; he would take, Afghan-like, our money with one hand and stab us with the other. Should any where, at this time, we appear to assume the tone and position of a "dominant race." We have talked too long and too loudly about "our fellow-subjects in India," and our "Afghan allies ;" let us now change the terms for "conquered races" here, and for "paid partizans" there.

Curious to say, the latest form of Russophobia was developed by our grand national blunder, the great artillery duel in the corner of the Black Sea, which history will call the Crimean War. After nearly incurring national bankruptcy by our rabid hostility to Napoleon I., we were cozened by Napoleon III. into an alliance, whose sole object was to give his upstart house a status amongst the old and aristocratic dynasties of Europe. But to do the latter justice, he proposed to take upon himself the chief onus of the campaign. It was Lord Palmerston, the statesman who saddled us with the Fenian embroglio, the man who, believing about as much as Epicurus, never missed a Sunday morning service ; the Irishman who knew the English public even better than it knew itself, that rejected the Frenchman's offer to send the army, whilst England supplied the fleet. Thus, upon the obsolete principle that one Englishman can beat three Mossoos or Johnny Crapauds, we were allowed to contribute a mere contingent. Thus we were condemned to play, as is commonly said, second-fiddle without the least hope of rising in the world ; whilst the want of ability amongst our superior officers, the normal English deficiency of organization ; the liberty or rather licence of the press ; and a few miserable blunders, glorious and inglorious, like the Balaclava charge and the run from the Mamelon, duly printed abroad throughout the civilized world, combined to form an ample vengeance for Waterloo. The world has not yet learned that we entered half-hearted into that war ; that we were thoroughly ashamed of our Turkish allies and their cause ; that many of our leading statesmen determined upon not "abasing" Russia ; that Cronstadt was allowed to exclude us from St. Petersburg, where the late Captain Cole's turret-ship would have set the fortress at defiance ; that Kars was given over to starvation because the Russians refused to make peace without a set-off for the southern half of Sebastopol, evacuated after a resistance of eighteen months ; that Napoleon insisted upon coming to terms with Russia, because his Crimean army was mutinous and he had won his point ; and, lastly, that the ignoble jealousy of our allies confined us to a game at long bowls in the Crimea, where, with the assistance of the Turks, the Kurds and the Persians we might easily have driven Russia once more behind and beyond the Caucasus.

All this and more we have been told by the late Lord Strangford in the two pleasant volumes of his works published some years ago by the Viscountess. But, in determining that Russia had gained by the war as much as Great Britain lost, my clever friend was not so happy as in the rest of his judgments ; in fact, he neglected one great item in the account which determined the balance in our favour. The Crimean War prevented the march of Russian Empire southwards, the general rule of northern conquest. It compelled her to go and to grow eastward.

This necessity of growth in the Northern Giant is treated by our writers with a luxury of explanation. It is attributed to a steadfast political purpose, to the preponderating impulse of irresponsible military ambition thirsting for distinction ; to a traditional creed of the Empire, which aims at augmented power in Europe through extension in Asia ; to obeying the natural law of increase, and to all these causes combined. For the anthropologist one amply suffices. The body politic, like the individual, must grow to attain full development ; and "earth-hunger," as it is called, characterises all young peoples in the lusty prime of life. At present the only great conquering races are the Slav, especially Russia, and the English, especially the Anglo-Americans. The former conquer by invasion ; the latter by occupation and colonization. Why Great Britain, at this present moment of her history, has turned her sword into a ploughshare is apparently little understood by the mass of foreign writers. The truth is we are still in a period of reaction. During the first quarter of the present century we meddled with and often, it must be confessed, we muddled European affairs, which least concerned an insular people. About 1850 the counteraction set in with peculiar violence. Lord Palmerston was rebuked for his officious interference in continental matters. Mr. Cobden was at the summit of his fame. The great exhibition of 1851 was to inaugurate the reign of peace and goodwill amongst men ; and international commerce was to cement the union of the Pan-European family. The Frenchman would never invade us : if he attempted so obsolete a step, the touching and charitable reception would melt the heart of the bearded Zouave and the *Sapeur* to whom nothing is sacred. The army should be turned into a body of navvies ; the navy was to be converted into police-ships and emigrant ships. Posterity will marvel at this peace mania ; and perhaps will sneer at the part which the peace-makers took in precipitating the Russian war of 1853. It reads like a tale of Bedlam, but it is not the less true ; the secondary symptoms of the dread malady, still ferment in the national constitution, and, possibly, we may not escape without tertiaries. But the perfect cure must come at last.

About 1863 when Russia had recovered from the fatigues of the Crimean campaign, her "manifest destiny" began to show itself in what we vaguely term "Central Asia." It is not my purpose to trace her steps : the subject has been well nigh exhausted in the three volumes at the head of this article. England, and especially India, looked on uneasily, although a "large portion of the thinking public, including the optimist class of Anglo-Indian politicians to a man, declared in favour of the Russian advance." And no wonder ! The actual civilization of the Russian Empire may not yet be of the highest order ; yet it is long centuries in advance of the reckless barbarism, which characterises the great Hordes and the Usbeg Khanats. Whilst annexing the barren steppes, the eastern shores of the Caspian, the lands about the Aral and the noble valleys of the Oxus and the Jaxartes, Russia's mission was *terram aperire gentibus*. She opened military roads, and proposed railways ; she built forts and meditated canals. She rendered the country passable to the traveller and the trader : the European had no longer to fear being plundered, or reduced to slavery or being foully murdered. She enlisted sundry of the marauding tribes ; she made them disciplined soldiers and peaceful subjects, whilst many "bad neighbours" were converted by example into "good neighbours." Again the dash of Eastern blood in the veins of Russia enabled her to curb the fanatic spirit of her new lieges. Her enemies had predicted that she had disturbed a hornet's nest ; that her lines were now cast in unpleasant places amongst the most violent and bigotted of Mahommedan races. Even our latest writers dwell upon the prospects of an anti-Russian jehad or holy war. But Russia is the only European Power which can successfully abate the evil ; and we must seek the reason of her success in her despotic rule, the only regimen which the Oriental understands. She knows how to handle her Sayyids and her Mullahs : she "grasps her nettle," and this is the only treatment to which the ecclesiastical throat, priest or parson, Mullah or Brahmin, unconditionally submits. We, on the contrary, with our excess of toleration and *penchant* for liberty, too often degenerating into licence, make the natives, subjected to our rule, far more bigotted than they were when we first conquered them. Formerly the Hindu would allow the "Mlenchha" to drink out of his metal pot, which only required scouring to become pure once more : now he pours the water into a doubled leaf or into the European's hand. Twenty-five years ago, when entering the mosques or mausoles we removed our hats and wore our boots : now the Moslems insist upon our conforming to a practice which in our case means degradation. At Yeddah, the guardian of Eve's most apocryphal tomb only laugh when a terrier runs in and out of the doors : after a few years of British rule they would object to admitting not only the terrier but the terrier's master. In her early relations with Persia the Russian was as fanatical as the persian ; till the murder of an envoy taught him the more prudent way of dealing with Moslems. We have notably failed in this matter, and I should be sorry to see the experiment tried elsewhere, notably in Egypt.

Some six years after Russia's first decided move eastwards (1869), she abandoned the direct Persian line, and adopted the new plan of turning her friend's flank by annexing the Balkan or Krasnovdsk Bay, and of exploring the northern valley of the Atrek river, the road popularly known as the "Atok," or hill-skirt. Thereupon the alarmist openly demanded the annexation of the eastern coast of the Caspian, and the subjugation of the Turkomans, as a "violation of treaty." The good sense of the public refused to be scared. What sympathy indeed could England have with wretched Khiva whose main industry was kidnapping and enslaving Russians and Persians? What with hateful Bokhara the very focus and head-quarters of Islamitic fanaticism ; the city of barbarians whose murderous chief, Nasr Allah, had foully put to death Stoddart and Conolly ? Could we forget that, unable to reach this double dyed assassin, despite the proverbial length of her arm, England was compelled to leave the slaughter of her envoys unavenged ; to sit down and cry like an impotent crone ?

Again the shrinking public saw no objection to the two great Powers, Russia and England, dividing between them the Empire of the East. Not a few of us were put to shame by the importance attached to establishing a craven "neutral zone" of independent Native States. The "friendly partition of Asia leaving no intermediate zone" was the favourite idea of the Russian Press and of the Public, especially the powerful and influential War Party or Party of Progress. Here again we took theoretically lower grounds than Russia : we were afraid to meet her ; she did not fear to meet us. After all the prize, such as it is, will fall to the better man : *detur digniori* will be the verdict of the world. If we can win the day, let us do so. If we cannot, let us cease to accumulate futile obstacles in the path of those who deserve to win. And we shall gain little or nothing by Sir Henry Rawlinson's nostrum the "strong flanking position secured by the re-occupation of the open country of Shaul of Candahar and even of Herat." Men of his generation are ever hankering after Herat and its "stupendous earthworks." A still better line of outlying frontier—namely, Khelat, Quetta and Jelalabad would avail us as little. Wanting an army, English or native, we shall be driven to moral influence, to sympathy and moral support, to moral disapprobation a pretentiously feeble tactic without the *gros bataillons* to give it *eis*. So the late Macgregor Laird defined moral influence in West Africa as a 68-pdr. worked by British seamen.

Our present policy must be a lively trust in the chapter of accidents ; and expect the day when we can place two millions of bayonets in the field. Russia has internal dangers of her own. She works cheaply ; her invasion of Khiva cost her, we are told, £70,000 ; whilst we paid £15,000,000 for our occupation of Afghanistan. Still capitalists are beginning to enquire curiously about her budget, and she refuses to satisfy their just curiosity. "Russians" fell two in one day during last autumn, and a chilling report pronounced them to be "shaky." The fact is a portion of the English press, which I need hardly specify, has so long been preaching the doctrine of repudiation, that the world of debtors begins to lend its ear to the charmer : there are so many nations which can afford to keep house, but which cannot afford to *payer des Anglais*. South America may be pronounced to be "going ;" Turkey to be "gone," and the influence of such failures on a gigantic scale, especially when they extend to Europe and to England, where at the present moment nothing is safe beyond ground rents, railways, and three per cents, must sooner or later exert their influence upon Russia. Even she cannot go to war without the sinews of war ; even her ingenuity will be puzzled to make *la guerre nourir la guerre* amongst the impecunious peoples of Central Asia.

But our highest prospect of happy deliverance from this terrible northern rival is still to be noticed ; and that so little attention has been paid to it by our writers, is not a little astonishing to the student. In Russia it must have caused a vast amount of anxious thought ; and it readily explains the cautious system of her approaches, parallels and encroachments in the East ; her provisional system of indirect until ready for direct rule over her new conquests ; her strategic lines of observation and demonstration, and her carefully disposed apparatus of supports, reserves and bases of operations. *Nolens volens*, will we nill we, Russia must eventually absorb Kashghar ; she must meet China face to face, and then her serious troubles will begin.

The dash of Tartar blood in Russian veins establishes a remote cousinhood with China. There is something of physical, and more of moral, likeness between the two peoples. Both are equally sturdy, hardy, frugal, energetic, persistent, aggressive, and brave in facing death. Both have a national speech, a peculiar alphabet and, to go no further, a religion which distinguishes them from the rest of the world. Both are animated by the sturdy vigour of a newly awakened civilization. During the war of 1842 we facetiously said that it was rank murder to attack the Chinese troops with any missiles but oranges. Presently the ever victorious army led by Gordon, one of England's noblest and best neglected sons, showed the might that was slumbering in a nation of three hundred millions. And now China is preparing herself, with that slow but terrible steadfastness of purpose, which distinguishes her, to exercise her influence [illegible] world—upon the other three-fourths which compose the sum of humanity. After a hundred checks and defeats she has utterly annihilated the intrusive Mahomedan schism which attempted to establish its independence in Yunnan. She will do the same in Kashghar, although the dilatoriness of her proceedings, unintelligible to the Western mind, tends to create a false feeling of security. She is building a fleet and rolling her own plates. Her army is being drilled by Europeans ; the men are armed with Remington's, and she has six manufactories for breech-loading rifles. Securely cautious of her coming strength, she declines all little wars with England and France, till another dozen years or so shall enable her to meet her enemies on terms which, forecasted in 1842, would have appeared the very madness of prophesy.

Such is the nation which is fated to contend with Russia for the glorious empire of Central Asia. This is the power which our Press and its teachers, the three works prefixed to my paper, has agreed to ignore. In the coming struggle we shall see the direct result of the Crimean War, and then, perhaps, we may reap the reward of sacrifices and losses which hitherto have added little to our honour or to our power.

RICHARD F. BURTON.

Aden, 19th May 1876.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON MUSSULMAN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—No man ever convinced the world that his critics were in the wrong. Few men have been fools enough to try. I have not the faintest hope of convincing a single reader ; but I am anxious to ruffle the feathers of my critics. I therefore beg to point out a few of the graver errors which the *Saturday Reviewer* has committed in a recent number in connection with the fourth volume of my *History of India*. In dealing with Mussulman history, I have laid the greatest possible stress upon the differences in the Mussulman religion. I believe that these religious differences have lain at the root of every political revolution in the world of Islam since the death of the Prophet ; that they are as important in dealing with Mussulman Asia as the differences between Catholics and Protestants in dealing with Christian Europe. I divided my history of Mussulman India into four religious epochs, and I have shown that during each of those four periods, one or other sect predominated. The *Saturday Review* takes a view which is exactly opposite. His remarks cut away the very ground-work of my history. I quote his words :—*The difference of religion on which Mr. Wheeler lays so much stress had little or no distinctive influence upon the destinies of the country.* I put the words in italics because they are a

THE MODERN MISSION OF WHIST.

(Vanity Fair.)

THE last phase in the already eventful life of this most business-like of games is one little anticipated by its founders or early patrons. Short whist was invented while Crockford's was at the height of its vogue, and at a time when hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of pounds were still chanced on a game of backgammon or piquet. Although from the dark ages of long whist—nay, for aught we know, from the semi-barbarous period of whisk-and-swabbers—the game was often played for heavy stakes, it was reserved for these latter times to behold it take its stand as the only vehicle in England for extensive indoor gambling.

We may indeed be reminded that not a year ago twenty thousand pounds depended on the final game of a *tete-a-tete* bout at écarté at a well-known West-end club, the contestants being a gallant colonel of the Guards of sporting renown and "a young man from the country" of Wales who could have claimed no indulgence on the score of greenness. But isolated cases do not really affect the question. Almost every lover of écarté admits that it is but poor sport without a *galerie*, as played about—that is, with a considerable number of players standing at each side of a large table where two only are playing for the stakes of all; and where after every game the beaten man yields his seat to the next on a list of names set down in order of arrival. Now, whether from the great number of our clubs or from want of arrangement among players as to meeting, certain it is that the organisation of a satisfactorily composed écarté table as a regular attraction at a club has never yet been accomplished on this side the Channel.

Whist, however, thrives and flourishes. One often meets nowadays men in years suffering from want of talent or appreciation for the game, and othermen labouring merely under youth and ignorance who yet tell you they are off to their daily rubber: not because they like it—not that they delude themselves they can play—but for the cogent reason that they have nothing else to do. They would far prefer pitch-and-toss or blind hooky; then, in the name of liberty, why don't they sit down and try it? Simply because there is a tyrant more powerful than private taste and more inexorable than law, and his name is Fashion. Nothing more new, indeed, than young men being devoted to the square game—and it must not for an instant be imagined that youth and ignorance are now by any means synonymous. One of the most accomplished players of the day is a Viscount whose name is just now on every tongue in racing circles, and who having been formidable for a year or two among young players, is now pronounced by the talent to have few rivals among the veterans; yet he is still considerably on the sunny side of thirty. Nor is he the only instance we could mention. A few years back, on the other hand, boyhood at the whist-table was generally supposed to terminate somewhere about the forty-fifth year.

It is a "somewhat musty" saying, though none the less true that most of life's pleasures lose half their flavour if we pause to analyse them too closely. A tasteful reflection it is, for instance, that every triumph of every gambler must ever be—to misapply a romantic line of Byron's—"founded on another's woe!" Yet surely this drawback is reduced to its minimum at the game under discussion, where your late enemy—whether victim or plunderer—suddenly becomes the partner of your every hope and fear, and the sharer in each successful *coup* of your luck or skill. To a tolerably healthy mind half the satisfaction of returning homeward with the buoyant step of a large winner will lie in the pleasing thought that no one particular friend has been especially victimised. This is the only game into which skill enters as an important element, and to which this grand advantage belongs: for we cannot admit the amount of science called by Hoyle, and still less by poker, as sufficient to form an exception. There is something undeniably cannibalistic in all gambling, except indeed as carried on at Monaco or on the Stock Exchange. Even the most sanguine votary of such institutions only hopes to be a rare exception to the rule, and well understands that his brother speculators must be devoured *en masse*.

But whilst this least objectionable of all pieces of green-cloth has by its innate vitality absorbed unto itself so many other and less noble forms of play, it is found to exert a wonderfully moderating action upon this very passion of gambling of which it has become the great indoor monopolist. It is in its very essence more deliberate, more decent, more unwieldly in that fatal power of double-or-quits than any other mode of flirting with Dame Fortune. Let us suppose that the rash wooer of her smile has "plunged," as the saying is, and lost. Before he can make any fresh proposal to the winner, he must wait to see whether one of the two does not cut out, or they may become partners, and in either of these cases some time must perforce elapse, and consequently reflection makes its salutary voice heard, ere they are again in a position to bet together.

It is not the object of this paper either to supply an apology for whist or to enumerate all its attractions, but merely to advert to certain of its characteristics, to account for the status the game has now acquired, and to aid us in prognosticating its future career. It is difficult indeed to conceive any changes in Society which in time to come shall dethrone King Whist. His growth has been slow, but having at last become paramount, we strongly doubt whether any upstart rival—were he backed by the aforesaid Fashion itself—will be able to depose him from his proud pre-eminence. Whist seems "not for an age but for all time," and may be likened to a whirlpool, in that it never relinquishes those whom it has once drawn fairly within its vortex. Or, again, it may be compared to that temple of Goldsmith's where

> "Those who came to scoff remained to pray."

For many a confirmed devotee began by taking a reluctant hand only at the entreaty of his or her elders "*to make a fourth.*" Notwithstanding that, a fair and youthful matron last week laughingly exclaimed, on being told Talleyrand's celebrated saying about whistless old age, that she quite counterbalanced any loss she might suffer in future years by the enormous advantage of not knowing how to play now!

But in sober earnest perhaps the strongest reason for anticipating an ever-growing popularity for the game is that no other can so justly take for its own that hackneyed Latin motto, so dear to the English heart "Palmam qui meruit ferat," for there can be no doubt that in the long run the best players are the winners; despite the startling, though undeniable fact, which nothing but very life-long observation would convince one, that there are here and there men who seem to be constitutionally, and therefore for life, good or bad card holders, and these mysterious qualities are sometimes in direct inverse ratio to the merits of the individual as a player. But these are, after all, only the exceptions which prove the rule, and in fully nineteen cases out of twenty the man who is loudest in grumbling at his cards has really nothing to blame but his own deficiencies.

Let our parting glance at this great pasteboard edifice be cast upon a lighter side than the groans of the discontented. We allude to the amusing and sometimes unconscious degree to which a whist *fanatico* often carries his absorption in the game.

Four Frenchmen had played together daily for some twenty years, and were supposed by the world—who, when for a change it takes to thinking, is well off people, is generally wrong—to be much attached to one another. A day arrived when one of these dear friends fell back in an apoplectic fit, his cards remaining face downwards on the table as they dropped from his hand. The right-hand antagonist was hastening to raise him when he was seized by the stricken man's partner, who, having glanced at his own hand, cried, "One moment! I lay you a Napoleon he hadn't a "trump!"

"Done!" said the other.

On examination they found the man was dead. He had no trump. We also distinctly remember the case of a lady who, after spending the greater part of her days and nights during most of her life at the whist-table, suddenly bethought her one Saturday that it might be as well to mention the little fact to her director.

"Well, well," replied the good man, "you tell me your stakes are moderate, so it can only be a question of loss of time."

"Loss of time!" exclaimed the lady, aghast at his profanity. "Loss of time! Ah! to be sure, I see now. One does lose a lot of time in shuffling!"

Shall we add to these forcible instances the fact that Christian gentlemen in England have lately discovered that six days a week are not enough to devote to their favourite pastime?

THE PEOPLE'S CAFE COMPANY.

LAST evening (May 5) another branch of the People's *Cafe* Company was opened at Ludgate-circus-buildings, Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. Among those present were the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Sawell, of the London City Mission, Mr. Cowper-Temple, M. P., Mr. S. Morley, M. P., &c. At the request of the Chairman, Messrs. Downing and M'Dougall stated the origin of the establishment. Mr. Downing said that since the opening of the *cafe* in Whitechapel they had every reason to be thankful for the success which had attended their enterprise. To make these establishments at all valuable they must be made a commercial success. The *cafe* in Whitechapel had been mainly devoted to a working-man's *cafe*, but the present *cafe* was on a different scale and a somewhat different principle. The Whitechapel *cafe* was to attract the people of the Eastend; but they considered that similar institutions were just as necessary for the middle and upper classes of society, and the present *cafe* had been organized on such a scale and in such a manner as to meet the wants of those classes. They believed the enterprise would prove a thoroughly sound commercial success, and they hoped before long to see such *cafes* springing up in all directions, so as to act as an effectual counterpoise to publichouses. Mr. M'Dougal, spoke of the success of the Temperance Coffee-houses and Whitecross-street, and of the remarkable success of the "cocoa-shops" of Liverpool. He thought much advantage would result if "cocoa shops" were opened near the docks in London. They had determined that all the sensations should be young women of the respectable middle class. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol expressed his hearty sympathy with the movement and his determination to take a limited number of shares. Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., thought the event was full of promise with the efforts they were making to keep down the curse of drink; and he hoped London would be covered with such places. Mr. Cowper-Temple, M. P., Mr. Denny, Mr. A. Brown, M.P., and Mr. Smithies having addressed the meeting, the chairman said he was sure the day was very auspicious for the whole of London. He thought it would be a good thing if they could introduce in these establishments the effervescing drinks of America, for nothing was more tempting and satisfying. He was very glad that young women of decency and education would be employed, as attendants for he felt that every possible form of employment should be opened for young women. For all in-door work they were much better than men, and he still claimed the character he had when a young man of being "a ladies' man." He hoped such *cafes* would soon be universal, and he joined in a hearty prayer to God to bless their work. The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—*Times.*

THE VINDICATION OF VIRTUE.

(Vanity Fair.)

A NEW era is dawning on Society; we are being reconstructed, and the old landmarks are being rapidly swept away. The grim hobgoblin Propriety—a phantom of which we have stood in awe for centuries—has been consigned to oblivion, together with all the other heathen gods and goddesses, who, by the way, knew very little of him; and as civilisation and refinement spread, and education increases, we are growing accustomed to regard as a matter of course relations between the sexes which a hundred years ago would have been deemed impossible, or, at any rate, would have been considered to admit of no other than a distinctly criminal interpretation. The over-sensitive and prudish English miss, the terror of the sociable and laughter-loving foreigner, has become a shadowy unreality; the austere and jealous mother, watchful and scrupulous concerning her daughter's partners, stern and unbending to ineligible younger sons, and generally suspicious of all comers, exists no longer, or, if she continues to exist, disgusted at the altered conditions upon which social intercourse is carried on, she wisely stays at home, and abstains from any public interference with her daughter's newly-established freedom. Nor has the modern young man failed to make corresponding advances in the right direction; he, too, moves *pari passu*, and is ready to meet the other sex half-way. He now finds in Society, the attractions which he would formerly have sought at Cremorne, or some other place of entertainment equally questionable; and, in proportion as women learn how to stoop to conquer, and acquire the art of rendering themselves agreeable and fascinating to men, he gradually abandons his equivocal resorts, and trusts himself with less reluctance at balls and evening-parties. This is of course, an immeasurable improvement on the ancient state of things—an improvement for which we are mainly indebted to the unceasing exertions of the Committee and members of Prince's, and of other similar institutions. Woman was intended by nature to be man's companion, and in order that she may become so in reality she requires opportunities of closer and more extensive communication with men than an ordinary London ball-room can afford her; and these exigencies are exactly met by the kind of establishment of which Prince's was the original and model. There young men and women meet *sans gêne*, and on an equal, if uncertain, footing; they have at any rate one pastime in common; and if habit of frequenting such places be occasionally productive of isolated cases of flirtation, it has lately been shown that there is no reason why the practice should have a demoralising effect upon well-regulated minds, and we believe that its tendencies are to promote a most satisfactory understanding between the conflicting sexes, and to cause many an instance of ordinary acquaintance to ripen into a lasting and perfectly innocent alliance.

It is only natural that the frank and unrestricted system of social intercourse which is common in the present day should have its detractors. There are, as there always have been, narrow-minded people—*laudatores temporis acti*—who are opposed to progress in any form, and who cling to the idle traditions of the past. We regret to have to record that such a friendship as that between Mr. Delacour and Mrs. Rippingall—a friendship which an intelligent British jury has determined to have been entirely pure and innocent—has even been censured by the Bench. But however profoundly we may believe in the wisdom of our judges, and however grave an import we may attach to their opinions, we must not lose sight of the fact that the court over which Sir James Hannen presides is not one which is exactly calculated to make him take a hopeful view of matrimonial affairs, and to induce him to place implicit confidence in Plato. He has the worst side of married human nature constantly submitted to his observation, and it would be strange indeed if a mind trained in such a gloomy school and contaminated by the atmosphere of a divorce court failed to grow hard and cynical, or to impute unworthy and vicious motives even to those who a chastity and moralityitself. And apart from his familiarity with crime and heartless deception, the practical proclivities of a legal mind must necessarily render him unable to appreciate the lofty and poetic sentiment by which unusually exalted and romantic natures are capable of being influenced. When a lady is found late at night in a gentleman's rooms there are now two constructions to be put upon it, and the construction which Sir James Hannen *is* clearly inclined to put upon it is the old-fashioned one. But Sir James is a hard man; there is no romance about him. The dramatic elements of the situation which are inseparable from cases of this description possess for him no charm, excite in him no sympathy. He can conjure up no vision of Innocence and Integrity enjoying the harmless recreation of each other's society, and quietly, let us say, discussing scandal on the balcony, while the calm blue eye of the detective is watching them critically from the lamp-lit street below. To him there is nothing touching or romantic about a respondent or a co-respondent, or, for the matter of that, about a detective either. He merely listens to the evidence, and, judging from his past experience, draws his own prosaic inferences. But the world has come to a different conclusion. Mr. Delacour and Mrs. Rippingall became acquainted, it appears, at Prince's. We have already observed that it is marvellous how rapidly acquaintances formed at Prince's reach maturity, and the friendship contracted by these two members of that distinguished club seems in a very short space of time to have assumed a confidential aspect. On the other hand we have no reason to suppose that Mr. Rippingall in any way shared his wife's partiality for Mr. Delacour; indeed, with the exception of their breathing mutual defiance on one occasion at a theatre, no direct overtures of any kind appear to have taken place between these gentlemen. Moreover, Mr. Rippingall, if he did not like Mr. Delacour himself, pursued, as the evidence showed, a dog-in-the-manger line of policy by requiring his wife not to like him either; and with demands so unreasonable the lady very properly refused to comply. Thereupon the husband, considering himself outraged, and finding his own limited intelligence unequal to the task of convicting his wife of a sin which she had not committed, has called in the assistance of a detective, and the united sagacity of these two luminaries succeeded in arriving at what has been subsequently proved to be an entirely irroneous conclusion. The jury in their verdict, directly vindicated the virtue of Mr. Delacour, and indirectly the value o Prince's. For how, we again ask, except for the *entente cordiale* established between the sexes by such establishments as Prince's, could a lady and gentleman, both accustomed to the usages of Society, and consequently knowing good and evil, not only have engaged in so rash an expedition as that which led to the late divorce case, but also have engaged in it without any apparent consciousness that they were, if detected, laying themselves open to the most cruel misconstruction? When a good-looking, unmarried young man can sit up alone with a lady till eleven, and can emerge from so scathing an ordeal with his reputation untarnished and his virtue unassailed, who can ignore the utility of the moral lessons which are inculcated at Prince's? Who can deny that both sexes are gradually acquiring habits of forbearance and self-restraint; or that we are learning by degrees to substitute purer and more spiritual aspirations for those lower and grosser passions which have hitherto held mankind chained beneath their despotic sway?

A REAL ICE SKATING RINK.

ON a plot of land behind the old Clock-House in King's-road, Chelsea, is situated the Glacirarium, the real ice skating rink. This is the result of Mr. John Gamgee's persevering labours to produce artificial cold at a low cost. Mr. Gamgee began his work in connection with the present rink at Chelsea about two years ago. In 1874 he designed a rink in which the ice was carried on an iron plate or floor supported on iron girders, which rested on a floor of wood, and this on a concrete bed. The spaces between the girders, the wood, and the iron plates served as conduits for the freezing liquid. This form, however, he subsequently improved upon until he so far perfected his designs as to produce the rink, which was opened, in January, as an experimental one, to be supplemented by one on a larger. The first rink was 24 ft. long by 16 ft. wide, giving about 43 square yards of surface, and was formed by a series of cast-iron pipes of rectangular section laid on concrete and grouted in cement. The pipes were connected at the ends, so that the refrigerating liquid flowed regularly through them. The floor, which formed a broad shallow trough, was filled with water 2 inches deep, and very soon an excellent bed of ice was ready for skaters. The rink has been in constant use ever since. It is within a canvas-covered building, and has been subjected to a temperature of 63 deg. Fahrenheit without manifesting any tendency to melt. The ice-dust produced by the skaters is occasionally swept off, to be used in the operation of preserving solid the mass from which it was taken, as will be presently explained. The slight renewal necessary is effected by simply distributing water over the ice at the close of the day with a water-pot. The ice is about two inches thick.

At a short distance from the rink is the machinery-house, where the primary agents of congelation are at work. These consist, first of a steam-engine, which drives an air-pump, the function of which is to keep some sulphurous acid in constant circulation. This is the means by which the refrigerating liquid is kept at the temperature necessary for doing its work. The sulphurous acid is first condensed to a liquid under pressure of an atmosphere and a half, and it is then allowed to expand in a slight vacuum, which produces intense cold, as in the case of ether, by the change from liquid to the gaseous condition. It is then passed into the refrigerator which consists of a copper casing about 5ft. square having a number of vertical tubes inserted in it. The refrigerator is placed in a wooden tank which just contains it, surrounded by the cold transmitting liquid. As the sulphurous acid does its work it is exhausted by the pump from the refrigerator and forced over into the condenser, were it liquefies, the latent heat becoming sensible heat and being transmitted to and extracted by the water of the condenser. This apparatus is somewhat similar to the refrigerator, except that the metal casing has a number of copper tubes placed horizontally instead of vertically, and that these tubes are double one tube being open within the other. The water flows through the inner tube and outside the outer tube. The liquid used for producing and preserving congelation is a special feature in Mr. Gamgee's arrangement. He uses a mixture of glycerine and water, which is practically uncongealable, and which acts as a preservative of the metallic portions of the apparatus. This aqueous solution is placed in the refrigerator at starting, and, after being brought down to the required temperature, which is between 15 deg. and 25 deg. below the freezing-point, it is pumped gently up into a store tank placed about 10 ft. above the ground. From the tank the liquid flows by gravitation through about 55 ft. of pipe to the rink. It then traverses the series of tubes constituting the floor in the ice, and returns still by gravitation to the refrigerator whence it started, to be pumped up over again into the tank. The ice-dust occasionally cleared off the rink is taken to an auxiliary refrigerator, where salt is mixed with it. This refrigerator is placed at the head of the large one, and the pipe through which the cold-transmitting liquid returns to the latter passes in a coil through the former. The liquid is here reduced in temperature. This completes the ingenious arrangement for producing the real ice rink. Although the machinery is not in duplicate, no fear of the stoppage of skating from a breakdown is to be apprehended. The only accident that apparently could happen would be to the pump valves, an accident which could be repaired in a few hours. During that time the rink could be maintained in a proper condition by reason of the large quantity of cold-transmitting liquid in use. If all were pumped into the upper tank it would circulate and do its work for forty-eight hours without the aid of the refrigerator and condenser, independently of the ether.

The new rink is about 40 ft. long and 24 ft. wide, having an area of about 107 square yards. It is constructed in a permanent building, with galleries for the spectators. The walls are painted with Swiss Alpine and forest scenery, by Durand, of Paris; the roof is 45 ft. high in the centre. The rink is formed with a bottom of concrete 6 in. thick, upon which is laid loose dry earth for a thickness of 4 in.; upon the earth is a layer of cowhair 6 in. thick, and upon this 2-in. deal planks, forming a level floor, having sides, and being covered with a layer of tarred cowhair ½ in. thick. On this is laid a series of copper pipes of flat oval section, 2½ in. wide and ⅜ in. deep, connected at the ends as in the previous case. The material of the tubes being copper instead of iron, the last chance of accident—failure by unequal expansion—seems to be eliminated. The rink is not open to the public, but is subscribed to by noblemen and gentlemen, upon certain conditions.—*Illustrated London News.*

PIKOINGS FROM "PUNCH."—MAY 13.

FOR the Council of the R. A.—"Give a dog a bad name—and *don't* hang him.

THE "STAR" OF INDIA.

H-R-H. "An up-hill part, old boy, and precious hot work, I can tell you! I'm Mr. P. "Yes, Sir! But I am happy to congratulate you on a 'big success!'"

SECRETS.

Intelligent Housemaid. "Oh, Please, Miss, there was'a young gentleman called when you was out. He didn't leave no card, Miss; but I can show you who he is, 'cause there's three of his photygraphs in your album."

A HAPPY COUPLE.

We believe we break no confidence in stating that arrangements are being made in Baker Street for the speedy introduction of a historical group, comprising the Earl of Warwick, otherwise called the King-maker, and the Right Hon. Disraeli, otherwise called the Empress-maker.

SEEING AND HEARING.

At a late high art musical function.

As pensive I sat in a row at the rear
Of crowded St. James's Ha'
Not only a Mass of *Bach's* did I hear,
But a mass of backs I saw!

"HIGH' LIFE BELOW STAIRS!"

Master (sniffing). "There's a most extraordinary smell, James. I've noticed it several ——"

Hall Porter. "I don't wonder at it, Sir. I've spoke about it down-stairs. The butler, Sir, you see is 'High Church,' which he 'as fit up a horatory in the pantry, and burns hincense. We could stand that; but the cook is the 'Low Church' persuasion, and she burns brown paper to hobviate the hincense. It's perfeckly hawful on Saints' Days, Sir!!!"

ELEGY ON A LATELY DECEASED WHISTLING OYSTER.

Dear native! He measured six inches across,
And he whistled in answer to me.
Where'er shall I find, to make up for his loss,
So unselfish a shell-fish as he!
Spite of dredgers destructive he clung to the bed
Whereof from the spat he was reared,
And a true native lived, though he still, it was said,
Like a foreigner breathed through his beard.
How he sang, my brave bivalve! Molluscons of throat,
He could run up his scales clean to C.
A true Oyster-Patti—he reached as high note,
Though not quite as high *Lo, D.*
But one day my sweet native was torn from his bed,
A bran-new Aquarium to grace,
Were being the first to arrive, the red-lead
Of the glaziers' work settled his case!
My mollosc, he died in a week, sad to tell,
Leaving me, his best friend, to repine;
And Frank Buckland's kind hand closed him up in his shell,
And embalmed him in spirits of wine!

LITERARY FELICITY.

"The question arises . . . whether those who write so much are really much happier."—Lord Carnarvon, *at the Royal Literary Fund.*

Why in the world should the question arise?
Is the flight that bright-winged Pegasus flies
To be measured by measure and mechanic?
There's a power and passion that urge to write,
And the energy fills with strong delight,
That moves the natural easy might
Of a genius titanic.

As the war-horse neighs in the battle-hour,
So the spirit of fire, the wielder of power,
Works on, and in strength rejoices.
Better his visions than fortune or fame;
To spend himself is his glorious aim;
He can wait for Posterity's sure acclaim,
If grudged the multitude's voices.

The fickle taste of the thoughtless town
May wrongly assign the laurel crown:
Why should that spoil life's flavour?
Destiny works on a curious plan,
And is often kind to the charlatan;
But the man who has power is the happy man,
Whoever has fortune's favour.

MARTIAL IN LONDON.

"Dic, Musa, quid agat Canius meus Rufus?
Vis scire, quid agat Canius tuus? Ridet."
Epigram. iii. 20.

Oh merry Muse of whim and wit,
Whom I delight in wooing,
Just tell me, ere this rhyme is writ,
What is Disraeli doing?

Does he bemoan the Suez loan
Twixt Bulls and Bears be-chaffered?
Does he with pain hear the groan
Of over-worked Sir Stafford?

Has he a fancy in his brain
With something new to play tricks,
Now Russian dangers have been slain
By dubbing *Imperatrix*?

Will he reverse the tide of stock,
And end the worry we're amid,
Pulling old Egypt into dock
By purchasing a Pyramid?

Is he, while puzzling Bull and Bear
From Pekin to Ontario,
Planning a sequel to *Lothair*—
Its hero turned Lothario?

Where'er his devious steps may wend,
Whomever he is chaffing,
At Whig and Tory, foe and friend,
Most, at himself—he's laughing.

WHEN THE PRINCE COMES HOME.

Somebody will compose a triumphal March called, "*The Hero of India.*"

Somebody will indite a Song of Welcome, with *horn obligato*, beginning "The Royal Hunter is once more at home."

Somebody who has a small volume of *Travels in the East*, will ask permission to dedicate the same to His Royal Highness.

Somebody connected with a "great educational and national undertaking" will organise a grand *fête* and display of fireworks.

Somebody (in many parts of the Empire) will want to present an Address.

Somebody will invent a new condiment, and will call it "The Princes Indian Pickle."

Somebody will do a great deal of loyal addressing, wound up by a great deal of loyal eating and drinking, in honour of Royal Highness's safe return.

Somebody will expect a Knighthood.

Somebody will send as subject for a Cartoon for *Punch*, Britannia seated on a lion, saying, "How-dah do?" to His Royal Highness mounted on an elephant.

Somebody will have a lifelong grievance against *Punch*, if the above excellent suggestion is not acted upon immediately.

Somebody (equally well known as "nobody") will consider it his duty to attend the *levée* of His Royal Highness.

Somebody will mock the Prince the first time he appears in public.

Somebody will begin holding balls now that the Prince's return has given the signal for the real commencement of the Season.

Somebody (owning a sewing-machine) will set to work with a lighter heart now that there is a prospect of brisk employment.

And, lastly, everybody bearing the English name and speaking the English tongue will be delighted to welcome the Prince back to his own again. *Vivant Regina et Princeps!*

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
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Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash Payment.
Assurants may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.
DECLARATIONS OF BONUS.
Examples of additions to Life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870.

Age at Entry	Duration of Policy, 5 years.	Duration of Policy, 25 years.
20	£74 0	..... £344 14
30	74 14	..... 343 11
40	79 18	..... 375 10
50	92 16	..... 412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £2,595,000.
EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year and 7 years respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	38 14 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 0
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 13 4
50	64 2 0	57 0 0	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 0 0			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, Forms of Applications, and Prospectuses may be had on application to
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WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.
For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 30
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